will be maintained in the collection of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory.

Remarks.—An attempt to explain how *Thomasomys cinereiventer*, a rodent of the family Cricetidae, acquired the ectoparasite described in this paper, can be made with some reservations. At present very little is known about the habits of this mammal, which seems to have been usually trapped on the ground. Nevertheless, the finding by Dr. H. Trapido of three specimens of a true bird flea, *Dasypsyllus gallinulae*, on three different individuals of *T. cinereiventer* at Cerro Munchique, Departamento del Cauca, Colombia, suggest the possibility that this rodent is at least partially arboreal. It might temporarily occupy tree holes or other sites containing bird nests, a source from which the mentioned fleas were probably obtained. Since most American marsupials are arboreal or semi-arboreal, I am inclined to think that, in a similar manner, *T. cinereiventer* may have acquired the original stock from which the new species of *Cummingsia* under discussion was derived, many years ago from opossum nests.

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A NEW BALLOPHILUS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

(Chilopoda : Geophilomorpha : Ballophilidae)

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ABSTRACT—*Ballophilus* **comastes**, n. sp., is described from Luzon, Philippines.

Ballophilus, as restricted by Attems in 1929[1], is currently known geographically only sporadically. It has been recorded from sub-Saharan Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, Southeast Asia, the Australian Region

[1] Das Tierreich, Lief. 52, pp. 100–101, 1929.

including some adjacent islands and New Zealand, and in the Americas only from Peru. The present new species extends the generic range (predictably I think) to include the Philippines. I suspect the genus probably occurs widely throughout the Old World Tropics, where its members have escaped capture commonly because of their diminutive size, furtive habits, and covert habitats. No doubt many unrecorded species await discovery.

The new species seems most to resemble Ribaut's *neocaledonicus*[2], from which it differs conspicuously as follows. In *neocaledonicus*: (1) pedal segments 61–79; (2) body suffused with green and purple. In *comastes*, new species: (1) pedal segments only 49; (2) body uniformly yellowish, not suffused with green or purple.

Ballophilus comastes, n. sp.

Holotype: male. Philippines: Luzon, Mt. Makiling, Lagunas, 150 m. below summit. February 1968. Roger Morse, leg. Deposited in the U.S. National Museum.

GENERAL. Pedal segments 49. Length 15 mm. Anteriorly strongly attenuate. Color yellowish. Vestiture: moderately clothed with stiff robust setae.

ANTENNAE. Ultimate 6 articles strongly capitate and more densely shortly setose than those preceding. Special setae: on article 14 ectally and mesally a patch of hyaline clavate setae; dorsally on 13 with two robust setae; dorsally on 9 with three robust setae. CEPHALIC PLATE. Dorsally domed; no discernible frontal suture. CLYPEUS. Paraclypeal sutures complete, very wide and vague. On anterior quarter with a row of four setae, with two anteroclypeals. LABRUM. Greatly reduced, substantially atrophied. FIRST MAXILLAE. Medial lobes small, telopodites far exceeding them. All lappets absent. SECOND MAXILLAE. Isthmus anteromedially forming a strongly re-entrant angle. Telopodite robust; each article wider than long; dorsal and ventral condyles present; claw broad, delicately bipectinate. PREHENSOR. Flexed, not exceeding anterior head margin. Denticles absent. Poison calyx small, cordiform, in tibiid. Poison gland extending posteriorly beyond prefemur. Pleurograms absent. TERGITES. Not granulate. STERNITES. All much longer than wide. Most posterocentrally with a small elliptically transverse raised porefield, this absent on 1st and penult, hence porefields on 2 through 47; those of anterior body third subcircular, less elliptical than those preceding. LEGS. Anterior and posterior parungues equal, short, ¼ as long as claw. ULTIMATE PEDAL SEGMENT. Pretergite bilaterally fissate. Tergite greatest width exceeds length. Presternite medially divided. Sternite greatest width exceeds length; sides and rear straight. Each coxopleuron with two homogeneous crypts. Legs greatly inflated. Tarsus double. Pretarsus setiform, long. With large setigerous alveoli as follows: one on coxopleuron, one on trochanter, one on prefemur, two on femur, two on tibia, one on first tarsus, two on second tarsus. POSTPEDAL SEGMENTS. Male gonopods each unisegmental. Without discernible anal pores.

[2] Forschung in N. Caledonien u. Loyalty Inseln, 3(I), p. 77, 1923.